in Washington in May last. India took the stand that it would not oppose another round of GATT talks whereas the developing countries in their statement from Geneva have opposed any such round of GATT talks till the previous decisions taken in 1982, particularly measures related to benefit of trade for developing countries are implemented; and

(b) if so, what caused India to change her stand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No, Sir.

The Washington meeting discussed wide ranging issues including the proposal for a new round of negotiations in GATT. The stand taken by India in the Washington meeting on the new round was the same as in the Joint Statement of developing countries in Geneva which emphasised that the main task now should be the completion of the Work Programme laid out by the GATT CONTRACTING PARTIES at the Ministerial level meeting in November, 1982. The statement further called for urgent and undivided attention to be given to the implementation of measures and commitments contained therein which would benefit the trade of developing countries.

(b) Does not arise.

Duty free Access to EEC Market

1524. SHRI J. K. JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Generalised Scheme of Preferences announced by the European Economic Community Market in Delhi;

(b) what is Government's reaction thereto with regard to the enhanced duty-free access to the European Economic Community Market for industrial and agricultural products from developing countries;

(c) how the above Scheme is likely to benefit India's export endeavour and foreign exchange earnings; and

(d) what measures are proposed to take full advantage of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d) The European Economic Community is yet to announce the GSP Scheme for 1985. Tre Commission of the European Communities is, however, understood to have made proposals in this regard on which decision is expected to be taken later this year.

Coast Guard Organisation

1525. SHRI J. K. JAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to equip the Coast Guard Organisation with the necessary ships and crafts for efficiency performing the duties assigned to them;

(b) what have been the achievements of the Coast Guard Organisation during the period January to June, 1984;

(c) whether any analysis or evaluation has been made of their infrastructural needs; and

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) The Coast Guard was constituted as an Armed Force of the Union under the Coast Guard Act, 1978. The Coast Guard Development Plan 1979—84 was approved by the Government in 1980 at a total outlay of Rs. 100 crores. Subsequently, in 1981, the Plan outlay was revised to Rs. 110 crores. The next Coast Guard Plan 1985—90 is currently under preparation. The Coast Guard Plans provide for the acquisition of more ships and aircraft to progressively better equip it for the discharge of its multi-farious responsibilities. A perspective plan for the development and growth of this young Service, approved by the Government, is presently being implemented. It is expected that the Coast Guard would grow to its optimum size in the next 15 years.

(b) The main achievements of the Coast Guard Organisation during the period